REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 801.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will be the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
Third do.		2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

**For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The Rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will dispatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,917 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillman, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 5th May 1877.

The ARCOT is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 26th April and on the 3rd MAY, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Agra.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MADURA, 1,946 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, on SATURDAY, the 28th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Beitool Harbour, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bassorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander Wm. Crowder, on THURSDAY, the 26th April, 1877, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURAchee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowder, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander Wm. Crowder, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th April 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. "AKOLA," 572 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£25	£17	£6	Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	33	24	9	
Messina	45	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	35	14-10	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 27th May 1877.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

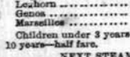
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE S. S. ITALIA, Capt. Js. Donaldson, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May. She will be followed by the—

S. S. INDIA,

2,289 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 30th May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,

2,272 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,054 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,

2,190 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,

2,660 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 23rd June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

For passage, apply to

KING, KING, & Co.
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. and Messrs. King, Baillie and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, etc., will be attended to by Messrs. King, King and Co. here.

Bombay, 21st April 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th Apr.
(c) ASSAM	3093	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
THIBET	2594	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
(c) SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	250	C Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton : but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 30th April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, (2,621 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 27th April 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TRAVANCORE	1900	300	Capt W. Barratt,	28th April at 3 P. M
BANGALORE	2 63	500	Capt G.N. Hector,	26th May, at 3 P. M
AVOCA	1452	250	Capt R. G. Stead,	23rd June, at 3 P. M

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superinteent.

Bombay, 7th April 1877.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE. NOSSI BEH, MAJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE, VIA ADEN.

Taking Passengers for Natal, Cape Town and all the East African Ports at which the Union Steam Ship Company's Steamers call.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will dispatch the S.S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, as above on TUESDAY, the 1st May 1877, at 4 P.M. She will also take Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida, Jeddah, Suez, &c. for transfer to the Company's London Line Steamer AGRA at Aden.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th April 1877.

NOTICES.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle on FRIDAY, the 4th day of May next at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the following purposes, viz :—

To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators in the place of W. M. Macaulay, Esq., resigned.

W. M. MACAULAY,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 23rd April 1877.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 28th March, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Liquidators' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the 5 months from 1st January to 31st May 1876, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the 7 months from 1st June to 31st December 1876.

2. To elect Directors in place of the present Directors, who are all retiring but who are eligible for re-election.

3. To declare a Dividend.

4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1877.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS. ENGRAVINGS.

A LARGE and well selected new consignment of the above just received of which inspection is invited. Picture Framing done to order in the best style by experienced workmen.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

LONDON.—Just received a number of PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS of various parts of London. Unmounted, size 7 by 4½, 10 Annas each ; per dozen, Rs. 7.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

A LARGE quantity of coloured and embossed SCRAPS for cutting out and filling odd corners of Albums just to hand ; on sheets, each sheet containing about a dozen Scraps, per sheet, 8 Annas ; per dozen sheets, all different, Rs. 5.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

FRESH IMPORTATION OF WINES. FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

CLARET! CLARET!!

MEDOC VIEUX,

A GOOD, SOUND, WHOLESOME WINE.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	11 0
„ Pints	„	6 8

PAUILLAC,

SUPERIOR, FULLER BODY AND BOUQUET.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	13 0
„ Pints	„	7 8

MARGAUX,

DINNER CLARET, OF GOOD BODY AND FLAVOUR.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	18 0
„ Pints	„	10 0

ST. JULIEN,

A RICH, FULL-BODIED AFTER-DINNER WINE. OF EXQUISITE AROMA.

Per Doz. Quarts	Rs.	18 0
Pints	„	12 0

A trial of the above CHOICE WINES is respectfully invited, and comparison made with similarly quoted Brands of other Houses.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs.	15 0
BODENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	16 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	9 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	18 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	10 0
NIERSTEINER	„	Quarts	„	20 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	11 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	Quarts	„	22 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	12 0
MARCOBRUNNER	„	Quarts	„	26 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	14 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	Quarts	„	28 0
Do.	„	Pints	„	15 0
HOCHHEIMER	„	Pints	„	17 0

5 per cent. Discount in taking 5 dozen Quarts.

For consumption in Hot Climates no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal

GERMAN WINES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION FOR SATURDAY, 28TH APRIL, BEING THE LAST NIGHT OF THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

SEE FUTURE ANNOUNCEMEET.

PROCLAMATION.

HIS EXTRAVAGANCY DAVE CARSON KAISER-I-HIND KA THUTTABAZ. THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO AND THE ONLY ANGLO-INDIAN COMEDIAN IN THE WORLD

Will have the honour to hold his

FIRST LEVEE

THIS SEASON IN BOMBAY on or about

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

In conjunction with his NEW COMPANY OF MINSTRELS, LITTLE ETTA. THE WONDERFUL JUVENILE ACTRESS, SINGER AND DANCER, AND Mr. JOHN, MORRIS in his original and astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES.

Opposite in Character and Costume, and rapid as the lightning flash

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the audience. PATRONIZED BY THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON.

Government House,
Calcutta, 16th February 1877.

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were much pleased with the Entertainment at which they were present on the evening of the 10th instant, given by you for the benefit of Mrs Carson.—I am, faithfully yours

O. T. BURNE.

Mr. DAVE CARSON.

NOTICE.—The BUSINESS of the TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, Singapore, was RESUMED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FIRE.

Vessels will obtain usual despatch and Coal supplies.

Singapore, 23rd April 1877.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED. —NOTICE—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 26th April to the 16th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN CAMERON, Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1877.

NOTICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer PEMBROKE, James, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED TO SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 23rd April 1877.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 31st December 1876 at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, or SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 13th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,
Wm. A. BAKER.
Manager.

Bombay, 24th April 1877.

A CARD.

G. GIANOLI,
PORTRAIT ARTIST.

Address Care of SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately occupied by the Fire Brigade, and previously for many years by the P. and O. Company. Will be let in parts if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, Byculla, just vacated by Mrs Harrison, and formerly occupied by the Zenana Mission House. Rent moderate. For full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE.
House Agent.

No. 28, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY to ANIMALS. NOTICE.—The SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Durbar Room at the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 5-45 P. M.

The attendance of friends and supporters is requested.

EDWARD VAN DER STRAATEN,
KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJEE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 24th April 1877.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION.)—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST DIVIDEND of Rs. (200) TWO HUNDRED per Share of the above Company is made PAYABLE on and after the 1st May next at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, No. 34.

Shareholders applying for Dividend are required to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES at the time in order that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION may be noted thereon.

SORABJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE,
ARDESHEER BYRAMJEE KAPADIA,
Bombay, 24th April 1877. Liquidators.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

	Rs. a.
RUSSELL'S WORK on H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA, handsomely bound and illustrated	25 4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NOW READY.

HINTS ON GARDENING in INDIA ; by G. M. Woodrow, second edition, enlarged and improved 1 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE IRCLE, BOMBAY

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, an Upper-storied, airy and commodious BUNGALOW in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. Rent Rs. 120. Apply to EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, one of the Trustees, Bombay Municipality.

TO LET, at reduced Rents, Quarters in Albion Place, Byculla. On Basement, Rs. 25 ; First Floor, Rs. 30 ; Top Floor, Rs. 35. Apply to the SECRETARY on the premises.

SCHWEPPE'S SODAWATER, LEMONADE and SALTIZER WATER manufactured from the celebrated Springs at Matlock. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

A STEADY MAN of FIFTY, familiar with the Continent and America good Clerk and Accountant, knows Hotel and Courier business, wants work anywhere. Bombay references, "W.," *Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chemists, &c., by Appointment, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF CHEMICAL APPARATUS, METEOROLOGICAL, MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS OF ALL KINDS. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES. PHARMACEUTICAL APPARATUS AND SUNDRIES. PURE CHEMICALS FOR MEDICINAL USE OR ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH. PHARMACOPŒIAL PREPARATIONS OF GUARANTEED UNIFORMITY AND STRENGTH. MEDICINE CHESTS. INVALIDS' REQUISITES AND DIETETIC ARTICLES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND BEST QUALITY.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the stock.

N.B.—The Co.'s Wholesale List of Drugs, Chemical, Surgical, and other Instruments, sent on receipt of professional card.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, JEWELLERS.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.

BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of the best finish and new designs.

Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Pen Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels, and Cruet Frames. Sets of Saltcellars—2, 4 and 6 in case.

Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep." "The Cock," The Elephant,' "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines," from Rs. 20 upwards.

Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.

Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.

Silver Articles for Presentation,
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.

Quaint Muffineers in Cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.

The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

24th April, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

THE HOME GOING SEASON

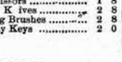
REQUISITES.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits		from 10	0
Overland Suits		„ 25	0
Warm Cheviot		„ 35	0
Overcoats, Whitney,		„ 45	0
Do. for Evening		„ 22	0
Cardigan Jackets		„ 9	8
„		„ 11	8
Dressing Gowns		from 10	0
Sleeping Suits		„ 17	8
Pyjamas		„ 16	8
Shirts Fine Long Cloth	Best Make	22	8
„ Superfine		28	0
„ Printed Cambric		28	0
„ Oxford-Cloth		36	0
„ Flannel		49	0
„ Silk & Wool		52	0
„ Spun Silk		67	0
Under Vests		from 14	0
„		„ 24	0
Socks, Cotton pr. doz.		„ 9	0
Socks Merino		„ 15	8
Cambric Handkerchief		„ 5	0
Linen Faced Collars		„ 0	14
Fine Irish Linen		„ 6	0
Collars		„ 2	4
Scarfs, for Pin		from 1	0
„ to tie		„ 1	8
Sailor's Knot		„ 1	12
Gloves, Warm, Berlin		„ 2	0
Mits		„ 1	8
Mufflers, Warm		„ 2	0
Braces, best quality		„ 2	0
Travelling Baths, forming Trunk		„ 33	0
Hats, Soft Tweed		„ 5	0
„ Felt, various shapes		from 7	8
Helmets, Pith		„ 5	0
„ White Cork		„ 14	8
Pugrees		„ 1	8
Caps, Tweed		„ 3	8
„ Balmoral		„ 5	0
„ Turban		from 3	8
Umbrellas, Alpaca		from 6	8
„ Silk		„ 10	8
„ Sun		„ 12	8
Trunks, Overland		from 22	0
„ for Rail		„ 12	8
„ Solid Leather		„ 52	8
Bags, Courier or Cash		„ 6	12
„ Soiled Linen		„ 4	12
Hand Bags		„ 11	8
Best Hide Gladstone		„ 32	0
Fitted Dressing Pouches		„ 20	0
Sheets,	per pr.	„ 9	8
Blankets, fine Scarlet	„	„ 22	0
Blankets, fine White Whitney	per pr.	„ 25	0
Rugs, Long Striped Witney		„ 18	0
Mauds, Fine Scotch	from	22	0
Pillows, Travelling		2	8
„ Horse Hair		7	8
„ Steamed Feather		7	4
Cases for ditto	each	1	0
Toilet Covers	„	1	0
Cork Mattrasses	„	22	0
Camp Bedsteads, folding, to fit under seat		35	0
Towels, general use	six	5	0
Towels, Turkish Bath	six	16	8
Napkins, fine Damask, doz		10	8
Money Belts	each	4	8
Sovereign Boxes	„	3	0
Purses, Solid Leather	„	3	0
Chairs, Folding, for Trav-vellers		from 6	8
Waterproof Sheeting, 72" wide, per yard		6	8
Hand Mirrors, Folding		2	4
Hair Brushes, in Leather Case	per pair	10	8
Comb in Case	each	0	12
„ Toilet		1	0
Nail Brushes	from	0	14
Tooth	„	0	10
Guards for above	as 5 &	1	4
Clothes Brushes	from	1	4
Hat	„	1	4
Shoe Horns	„	0	14
Bath Sponges	each	5	8
Sponge Bags	„	1	12
Soap, Marine pr box of 3		1	4
„ Toilet		1	0
Soap, Boxes, metal		2	0
Perfumes		1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine		1	0
Lavender Water (Sainsbury's)		2	0
Pommade (Atkinson's)		1	4
Lime Juice and Glycerine		0	10
Razors		2	0
Nail Scissors		1	8
Pocket Knives		2	8
Shaving Brushes		2	8
Railway Keys		2	0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



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LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	„	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	„	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	„	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	„	33	0
Leather Case for do.	„	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Library containing Literary and Scientific works, being a portion of the Library of the late Dr. Narayen Daji at the "Union Press," Dhobie Talao, opposite to the Police Station.

EXPENSIVE PICTURE GALLERY consisting of Daniell's Scenery in Hindoostan, Results of a scientific mission to India and High Asia by Hermann Adolphe and Robert de Schlagintweit, Atlas of the Scenery and Geography &c), Industrial arts of the 19th century by M. Digby Wyatt (series of illustrations of the choicest specimens produced by every nation, &c) Hunter's Graved Uferns Sydenham Society, Insecta de surinam Les amours de Psyche et de Cupidon, rich arts and engravings on metal &c, Large Fish Bowls with pillars, jackwood carved show cup boards and book cases.

At 3 P. M. on the 27th instant, large chemical copper gas-ometer with micros-opic lenses magic lantern &c. &c.,

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., on FRIDAY, the 27th, and SATURDAY the 28th April 1877, at the abovementioned place from 1 P. M. each day, the whole of the abovementioned Library

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 24TH APRIL 1877.

ALTHOUGH war has not actually been declared by Russia, the telegrams published this morning leave no doubt as to the result, and the only question now left for business people to discuss is the probability of England being involved. If this can be avoided the effect on trade here may not be very marked, but it seems difficult to see how the conflict can be localised considering the interests at stake. Commercial advices all show that a less hopeful view of the situation is now entertained. Consols have declined from 95½ to 95⅛, and French Rentes from 105⅛ to 105¼, while Wheat is 1s. per quarter higher, and Seeds are firmer, Calcutta Linseed being 2s. and Rape-seed 6d. per quarter higher. Piece Goods in Manchester are dull, and the Liverpool Cotton Market has lost any little firmness which was observable at the latter end of the week. The sales yesterday only reached 8,000 bales, and although spot prices were unaltered, arrivals were fully 1/16d. lower, G. F. Dhollera, with the G. F. clause, April May shipment, via Cape being now quoted at 4 15/16d., and Good Dhollera, with the F. G. F. clause at 5¼d. per lb.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11¼ cents., a decline of ⅛, and July shipment at 11⅛ cents., a decline of ⅛ cent. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1877. This week.	Last week.	1876.	1875.
Two days' Receipts	6,000	5,000	8,000	5,000
Three ,, ,,	11,000	8,000	12,000	7,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,793,000	.....	3,900,000	3,289,000

Coffee and Cocoanut Oil in the London Markets are unchanged.

A withdrawal of £75,000 from the Bank of England for Germany took place yesterday, but the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills is still 2½ per cent. which shows little expectation of dearer money in the immediate future.

Reuter now quotes Bar Silver in London at 54½d. per oz., the rate which we mentioned yesterday as being given in private telegrams.

STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has been extremely quiet. As usual on the first day of the mail there has been no great disposition to operate on the part of either sellers or buyers. If anything, the feeling is the turn firmer the Banks being less anxious to buy while they are willing to draw at 1/16d. over yesterday's level. To all appearance we are not likely to see any material change in the market until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts is known, unless, which is quite possible, the local Money Market may assume a less favourable appearance. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand	.....	Is. 9 1-16d. per Rupee.	
Do	6 months' sight	Is. 9¾d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	,,	Is. 9¾d. ,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,,	Is. 9 7-16d. ,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and we still quote demand at ¼ premium, 60 days' sight 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unsettled and somewhat irregular. No transactions of any importance have transpired, and the nearest quotations we can give, therefore, are :—Fours and Fours-and-a half, Rs. 96 to Rs. 97 ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100¼ to Rs. 101.

THE SHARE MARKET shows great quietness and transactions to-day have been few with, in most instances, little change in values. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. lower. Land and Press Companies are nominally unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Hindustan and Jawraj Ballioo, and an advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba and Mazagon, Rs. 10 in Orientals and Rs. 15 per share in Flemings.

COTTON to-day has been extremely stupid-Sellers in most cases show a disposition to hold for previous prices, while buyers in view of the discouraging advices from Home are indisposed to operate even at a reduction. Virtually the market is Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower all round, but no business of importance has been done. The receipts yesterday were 3,062 bales, making 28,122 bales for the four days, which seems to promise a comparatively small week. We quote :—

	Ready.		
Good Omras.		Rs. 178 per Candy p. f.	
F. G. F. do.	,,	175	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	172	,, ,,
Good Dhollera	May	178	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	175	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,,	173	,, ,,

FREIGHTS to-day have been quiet but steady. By steamers for Liverpool we still quote £1.17-6, but there are few engagements reported at the rate. By sailing ship consignees continue to hold for £2 5, but shippers generally decline to go on over £2 3/9 per ton.

PIECE GOODS remain in the same stagnant condition. On the part of European houses, whose stocks are comparatively moderate there is no great pressure to sell, but supplies in the Bazaar are large and dealers would be willing to accept slightly easier prices to effect clearances. The up-country demand, however, is very slack, and failing active advices from Home, there seems little hope of a material revival during the short remainder of the season.

COALS continue very firm, but we have not heard of any fresh business to arrive.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	6-5
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	635
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	8 do.	111
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21⅜ 3⅜	p. c.		275
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13⅜ 14⅜	do.		26
Ditto	..	£20 6⅝ 7⅜	do.		72
Ditto	..	£20 21 13⅛	do.		22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19⅝ 9⅛	do.		240

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	950
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	665
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,503
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	885
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	700
Bezar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	445
Broach Cotton Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	220
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co	500	1,883	all	170 do	500
Dholler P. and G. Co	600	300	all	15 do	225
East India Press Co	353	1,000	all	100 do	525
Fazi Press Co	50	8,500	8,250	225	1,250 xd.
French Press Co	200	500	all	35 do	325
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	310
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	500
Sassoon's Press Co	600	600	all	50 do	420
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	67½ do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	640

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,000	all	400	2,425
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	68
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	100 p.s.	1,025
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,125
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	125
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	525
Ccarla E. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	970
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	50 p.s*	1,045
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,110
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	980	50 p.s*	1,225 xd.
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,150
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	915
Jowraj Ballioo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,030
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,140
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	990 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,210
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	20	45	..	45
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,405
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,210
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	305
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	960
Nerlad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	975
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	50 p.s*	865
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	850
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	256	125 p.s.	390
Shahapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

*For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,560	20 p.s.	1,820
Bombay Gas Company	10,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co	900	1,000	all	80 p.s.	725
Lansing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	30 p. s.	250
Malabar Company, Ld	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	p. ct	470
Pagna Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	83

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE has been a very strong demand for money this week, both at the Bank and in the bazaar, and in the latter quarter some symptoms of excitement at one time made their appearance. The feeling is again quieter, and no apprehensions are felt of difficulty in finding sufficient financing power for the future, although there will be tightness for a short time. The very large contracts entered into some time ago for delivery of wheat, seeds, &c., during this and next month are now calling for heavy payments, and calculations and arrangements are being made for business ahead ; but, as it is now very evident the railway will be unable to bring down in time anything like the amounts deliverable here, the monetary requirements in connection therewith will likely prove to have been overestimated. There is, however, no doubt, as so often stated here lately, that a considerable sum of ev ver will be required to balance last and this year's Indian export trade, and to the insufficiency of the supplies of that metal a great deal of the present pressure is attributable. It is understood that there have been large purchases made in London quite lately for shipment to the East ; and when these become visible, a sensible measure of relief may be looked for in this money market.

The demand for *immediate* relief is, however, very strong, as evidenced by the high rates paid in London yesterday for the Secretary of State's issue of 26½ lakhs of drafts on India. The average price on both Presidencies was as nearly as possible 1-9⅞ per rupee, a rise of more than 3 per cent. for the week, and about 2¼ per cent. higher than the simultaneous price of silver in London, now advanced to 55d. per oz.

Bazaar rates for accommodation have been quoted from 12 to 15 per cent., but are now less excited. The Bank of Bengal has been heavily pulled upon, but an advance of one per cent. in the minimum has been deemed sufficient to protect the cash, which has fallen to an unusually low point at the Head Office. It may therefrom be gathered that the Board do not apprehend any very lengthend drain on their resources. The movements in the Bank account have this week been as under :—

	Lakhs.
Bills Discounted, increased	5½
Loans and Credits, increased	13½
Private deposits, decreased	10
Increase in public demand	29

The Cash has declined only about 19 lakhs, Treasury Balances having increased nearly 7 lakhs, and realizations of other outstandings completing the balance. The proportion of cash to liabilities has fallen to the low figure of 39 per cent.

Government is bringing across large amounts of rupees from Bombay, and if they use it in paying Council Bills, instead of locking it up in the separate Treasuries, speedy relief may come.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling—Rates have been excited throughout, and business very difficult to arrange, owing to the rapidity of the upward movement. The rise is not suprising, but it has been too rapid, and some reaction has taken place at the close, as usual under such circumstances. Transactions in document bills commenced at 1-9½, advanced by degrees to 1-10½ and again receded to 1-10 for ready business, and to something below that for forward delivery. Bank Bills opened at 1-9½ ; but very little was done, and subsequent advances offered by sellers drew out very little until 1 9 13/16 was conceded. Since then transactions to a fair amount have taken place at 1-9⅞, the rise in Council Bills having had the strange effect of bringing down Bank's six months' rates to their own level. This afternoon, after circulation of the war telegrams, the banks all withdrew from offering bills, and the subjoined quotations are consequently nominal, representing the last actual business reported :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-9⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	1-9½
Do. 3 months' sight	1 9⅝
Do. 6 do.	1-9⅝
Credits and Discountable private Paper, 6 months's sight	1-9⅞
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10

France—The rates for document bills have advanced to *f.* 2.31½ three-months' sight, and to *f.* 2-33 six months' shight.

China.—Thirty days' sight paper is quoting so low as 220 to 221.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market for shares has not been greatly affected by the financial pressure, and no anxiety to make sales at a reduction is shown. Business, however, has been very limited, but rates are steady, the present state of the money market being looked upon as very temporary. Government Securities, however, have experienced a severe shaking, and the fluctuations have been to an extent hitherto unknown, excepting in seasons of political or financial panic, neither of which can be said to exist in the least degree at present. The Bank of Bengal, in self-defence, has been compelled to increase the margin on loans from day to day, which of course has made matters worse ; but nothing else could be done. There is no doubt whatever that this department of the market has been gradually losing of late its old steady tone, and this fact must be traced to Government's uncertain actings and utterances, whereby the mind of the bazaar has become greatly unsettled, even to an extent much greater than could have been anticipated ; but so it is. The following transactions effected during the week show a fluctuation of about 5 per cent.

4 per cents., 96⅜ ⅜, ½, ⅜, 96 95⅞, ⅜ 94½, ⅜, ½, 94, 94, 93⅞, 93, 92, 93 ⅛, 94, 93, 92⅝, 93⅛, 93, ⅛.

5½ per cents., 101⅛, ¼, 100, 99⅞, 99.

There was a somewhat improving tendency this morning ; but the certainty of war, telegraphed in the afternoon, has led to fresh depression, and closing quotations cannot be called better than the following :—

4 per cents.	93 to ½
5½ per cents.	99 to ½

Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent at about previous prices, the tone being only slightly weak ; Bengals 687½ to 682½, standing now 682½ to 685. In Nationals some transactions at 118.

Tea Shares are mostly steady, and some of the transactions even show an advance. Chandypore have brought 700 to 710, and Gowhatty 87 and 86, both better prices. The following are steady prices obtained : Holta 92 ex-dividend, Majagram 125 and 124, Monacherra contributory 67½, Dessai and Parbutti a 150, Kalacherra 160 ex-dividend, Phœnix 88 ex-dividend, Soom 94. Central Cachar have been let go a little lower, 167 and 166 ; and Hoolungcorie have not altogether maintained last week's rise, marking from 100 to 98.

Spinning Mill Shares continue in favour, and prices are maintained, with exception of Barnagore, sold at 66 to 67, and down again to 65 and 66. Budge-Budge have brought 81 and 82, Howrah 85, Seebpore 47 ex-dividend, Goosery Cotton are rather higher, at 237½, and Dunbar at 81. Bowreah sold at from 95 to 93.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have seriously declined, and are offering at slightly over 700.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE S. S. CELLA, 1,616 tons, Captain W. Holmes, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE MARIE ALFRED, 308 tons, Captain P. Liebre, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. NAPLES, 1,473 tons, Captain J. D. Eston, sailed yesterday for London via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs. Jordan and son, Col. Hewitt, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Mill, Mr. Carter, Mr. Renton, Mr. Manus, and Mrs. Cooper and three children.

ARRIVAL.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Carwar.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Vingoria (s).....	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Viola	Ros	Premeshaven.
	Raven	Marshall	Mauritius.
	Goolanar	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Naples (s)	Eaton	London.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Cella, Holmes to Calcutta.
Barque Marie Alfred, Liebre, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Carwar.
Ship Algemane, to Amsterdam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscany s—2 casks hardware, Sidick Allarukia ;

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot—100 barrels pitch and 50 runletts tar, Rajbhoy Cokabhoy.
Nizam s—1 case saffron, Mowjee Goddow ; 4 cases blacking, Abdoolaly Tyebally.
Gwalior s—875 bundles rod iron and 100 bundles and 2876 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee ; 2 cases silvered glass, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.
Parsee s—5 hogsheads portwine, and 75 cases geneva, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 2 cases perfumery, Tyabally Abdool Rahman.
Italia s—9 bales printing paper, Bombay Gazette.
Sestos s—10 casks brass wire, 1 cask copper wire, Volkart Brothers; 12 rolls lead, Abdool hoosen Heptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calipso—42 bales printing papers and 40 cases beer, W Nicol and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—20 cases bottle corks, F D Nazarett.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oridame—560 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.
Donnottar Castle, 55 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gordhundass Runchordass ; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 560 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.
Tythona—40 bales wool, Heeranund Khedaas.
Merina s—600 cwts myrabollams, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 120 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jethabhoy and Co ; 75 bales hemp, Valubdass Nurses ; 110 bales wool, Nurses Khutiow ; 45 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 56 bales hemp and 16 bales rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 80 bales wool, Newray Narotumdass.
Newark—300 cwts myrabollams, Jeiha Purotam ; 65 bales cotton, Jurabhoy Peerbhoy ; 26 bales cotton, Kesowdass Sundass.
Prince Fredric, 1,000 bales cotton, Nurssee Khuttow and Co.
Virago s—40 bales wool, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy ; 21 bales wool, Tulsimull Chimmdass ; 50 bales cotton, J C Bulsbhoy and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 130 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Tespal shamjee,
Rajpoot—120 bales cotton, Jaitha Harridass.
Italia s—660 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 650 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co.
Khersonese—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—16 bales hides, Hasum Omer ; 85 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 12 bales hides, Dhurumsey Veljee.

FOR ANCONA.

Nizam s—20 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hannibal—1,800 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Britomart—500 bales cotton, Ritchie stewart and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Fluellin—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Loochoo—50 cwts bones, Knoop and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Common wealth s—12,508 cwts rapeseed and 455 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

William Douglas—750 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.
Carrie Clark—450 bales cotton, Stearn Hobart and Co.
Rassend Castle s—32 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.
Hokan Adelstan s—257 cwts rapeseed and 100 bales cotton, Rallis Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.
Stornoway—6 3 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Clydesdale—200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Parsee s—3,750 cwts gingellyseed, Rally Brothers ; 375 cwts coffee, A Blascheck and Co ; 105 cwts coffee, Tyebjee and Co.
Nizam s—12 cases shell, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nizam s—715 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Calipso s—25 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co ; 556 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Italia s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Batavia s—403 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Zohrah s—509 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Ardenclutha —12,125 cwts linseed, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Italia s—500 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar s—50 bales swist, A S and W Co ; 16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1747 Assam (s), Steuart—Mails, 7th May.
825 Savern (s), Skinner—Wallace & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1451 Italia (s), Donaldson—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1065 Marcia (s), Hynes—Sir C. Forbes & C.
1464 Virago (s), Burkett—Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1702 Dunnotta Castle, Kidd.
1711 Kher onese, Chapman—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1008 Newark, Boyd—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1418 Orifamme, Haynes—E Bates & Co.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague, Wallace & Co.
1234 Rajpoot, Andrew—The Captain.
1152 Tythonus, Cutting—Volkart Brothers.
1788 Thomasine MacLellan, Gibb—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE VIA CANAL.

904 Hakon Adelsten (s), Roigh—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1126 Rossend Castle (s), Turpin—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
784 Sestos (s), Tilmouth.

FOR HAVRE.

1685 City of Dunedin, Kilcour—W. Nicol & Co.
1287 Centennial, Bearse—Farnham & Co.
1898 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Geo. Lockhart & Co.
1216 Carrie Clark, Storey—Vinay & Co.
1228 Eleano. Brown—Farnham & Co.
1560 General Damville, Stanton, Killick, Nixon & Co.
1106 Lady Lyeare, Hughton—Owen and Okell.
1492 Stornoway, Storm—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1263 William Douglas, Douglas—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1234 Algonguin, Grey—Killick, Nixon & Co.
991 Borrowdale (s), Davies—Wallace & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1172 Travancore (s), Barratt—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1666 Cella s, Holmes—Ewart, Latham and Co.
809 Marie Alfred, Clees.
1521 Virginia Schillizzi (s), Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

599 Britomart, Pearce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1282 Broagary, Wood—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1188 Hannibal, Brown—Wallace & Co.
1128 Seringapatam, Garrey—Ewart, Latham & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Morrell—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

831 Andes, Cockrell—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1267 Menzaleh (s), Parker—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR CALAIS.

1200 Ardenclutha, Duncan, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1015 Parsee s, Sargent, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1514 Kashgar (s), Baker—P. and O. Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

763 Starr Queen, Mackintosh—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR SHARJNESS.

1039 Khorason, Connell—Lyon & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

1164 Arvonia, Morgan—Owen & Okell.
1180 Allegiance, James—Finlay, Muir & Co.
422 Zohrah, Bolstroff—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

705 Stainsacre (s), Tyndall—Wallace & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

489 Fluellin, Livingstone—Volkart Brothers.
494 Loochoo, Sember—Knoop & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

1225 Commonwealth (s), Smith—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1181 Robania (s), Jones—Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

1361 Castlemaine, Williams—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR CUTCH AND KURRACHEE.

548 Mula s, Doert.

FOR COCHIN.

101 Keerata Roodee, Nacoda.
110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.

FOR VENICE.

1727 Nizam (s), Barlow—Mails, 30th April.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1891 Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grondona.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

255 Calipso (s), Sorra—A. Lloyd & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1588 Alexander Yeats, Dunham—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1119 Astronomer, Hughes—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1062 City of Boston, Crosby.
1198 Cartvale, Hogg—W. and A. Graham.
986 County of Forfar—Stewart.
1219 Devonshire, Swan—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1615 Ellen Bates, Thornton—E. Bates & Co.
1380 East Lothian, Hamilton.
1274 European (s), Silsbhorp—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1283 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Wallace Co.
1070 Lumley Castle (s), Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1159 Marathon, Jones.
1304 Minister (s), Hannay—Wallace & Co.
1119 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
988 Peter Denny, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
1626 Pembroke (s), Jenkins—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1271 St. Olaf (s), Peterson—The Captain.
1242 South Minister, Mc ee—The Captain.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
253 Sirsco, Mollin.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1060 Dalhousie (s), Morland—(I. G. S).
300 Hugh Rose (s), 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
May Frere, Guthrie.
464 Teaser.
2903 Undaunted (s), 31, Fanshawe—(Flagship.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, April 23rd 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·745
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·784
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	78·5
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, E, SSE, SW WSW, S, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	222.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Brown, Major, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on leave from Poona.
Lock, Brig Genl, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Poon.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 20.

Wilson, Lieut, Bengal R E, to join, to Tirhoot.
Hamilton, Capt, Bombay R H A, on leave, to Mhow.

APRIL 13.

Callander, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

APRIL 23.

Codrington, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to England

APRIL 24.

Gwen, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
Muilkere, 1st class B RMr, Bombay BJK Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 21.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Douglas, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed special leave for six months, under Sec 21 and subsidiary leave for four days, under Sec 24(a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th March 1877.

Mr W L Brocker, an Offg Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for eight days, under Sec 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th April 1877.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, CENTRAL INDIA.

Lt A Masters, Adjt, 2nd Rest, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th May 1877.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA.

With reference to Mily Dept Notification No 249, dated 16th March 1877, Surgn Maj W J Moore made over temporary charge of his duties as Rajputana Agency Surgn and Supt Genl of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana, to Surgn W Beaton, Offg in medical charge of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

Lt O'Moore Creagh, Adjt, Mhairwara Battalion, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 16th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Capt P W Smith, Offg Squadron Commander, Deolie Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 16th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Mr P Chamaretti, Civil Surgn, Wun Dist, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Hospital Asst Bindo Chundrach will assume medical charge of the Civil Station during Mr Chamaretti's absence on leave.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The unexpired portion of the leave on private affairs granted in Notification, dated 28th Oct 1876, to the Surveyor Genl of India, to Mr E J Conner, Asst Survr yor, 1st grade, is cancelled, with effect from the 6th inst.

Mr W H Cole, M A, Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is granted subsidiary leave from the 22nd to the 26th March, both dates inclusive, on return from furlough.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank Establ :—

Mr G I Arbuthnot to be Actg Agent at Nagpore in the room of Mr Thornhill, who has obtained leave to Eur pe.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

Mr J H Reid, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is granted furlough to Europe, from 14th date as he may avail himself of it, up to 13th Dec 1877.

Conductor J Murray, Barrack Master, on return from furlough is posted to the Cuddy Divn of Superintendence, Mily Works.

Baboo Ramchunder Shaha, Acc nt nt 4th grade, is transferred from the Office of Ex Engr, Mily Works, Allahabad, to that of Ex Engr, Mily Works, Shahjehanpore.

Mr J M Harman, Asst Engr 2nd grade, Morar Divn, Mily Works, availed himself on the afternoon of the 24th inst of the six months' leave on medical certificate granted him by Government of India Notification No 28, dated 19th March 1877.

Col J J Dansey, Barrack Master, Bareilly Divn, Mily Works, availed himself on the forenoon of the 8th inst of the sixty days' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 9, dated 26th Feb 1877.

Lt R Maxwell Hyslop, R E, temporary Ex Engr, made over, and Maj G E Sanford, R E, Ex Engr, received, charge of the Lucknow Divn, Mily Works, on the afternoon of the 12th inst.

With reference to Inspr Genl, Mily Works' Notification No 41 of 27th March, Lt W Peacocke, R E, Asst Engr, reported his departure on the 10th inst, to join the Head-Quarter Staff of the Inspr Genl, Mily Works, Simla.

Lt J A Ferrier, R E, 1st Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Lucknow Divn, Mily Works, is transferred to the Allahabad Divn, Mily Works.

With reference to the Govt of India, P W Dept Notification No 163, dated the 3rd inst, Lt J H C Harrison, R E, reported his departure, on the afternoon of 16th inst, to join his appointment at Thomason College, Roorkee, in N W Provinces.

With reference to Inspr Genl, Mily Works, Notification No 50, dated the 12th inst, Barrack Master J Murray joined the Lucknow Divn, Mily Works, on the afternoon of the 20th March and is posted to the Sitapur Sub-Divn.

Capt W H Pierson, R E, made over charge of the Barrackpore Divn to Col J Dawson, Bl S C, on the forenoon of 3rd

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REVIEW AT KISCHENEFF.

SPEECH OF THE CZAR.

ST PETERSBURG, 24TH APRIL.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar held a review of the Russian army assembled at Kischeneff yesterday, at the close of which His Majesty made an address to the troops in which he urged them to deeds of bravery and wished them a speedy and glorious return to their native country.

RUSSIAN DESPATCH JUSTIFYING WAR.

A circular despatch from the Russian Government justifying the Proclamation of War against Turkey was delivered to the Powers yesterday.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY FROM THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24TH APRIL.

The Russian Chargé d'Affaires left here last night.

THE IMPERIAL MANIFESTO.

ST. PETERSBURG, 24TH APRIL.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an Imperial Manifesto in which his Majesty recalls the interest he has always taken in the destinies of the oppressed Christian subjects of the Porte in the provinces of Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Herzegovina, and his desire to ameliorate their condition by endeavouring to obtain guarantees for their better government. His Majesty states that his entire reign has testified to his earnest solicitude for peace, but that the two years spent in negotiations with the Great Powers have failed before the stubborn refusal on the part of Turkey to execute the reforms suggested.

Every refusal of every effectual guarantee the refusal to accept the Protocol expressing the unanimous views of Europe and all pacific efforts being exhausted, the proud obstinacy of the Porte obliges a recourse to arms.

Being profoundly convinced of the justice of the cause and confiding in God his Majesty states that the moment, as foreseen in his Moscow speech, has come for the independent action of Russia in the matter, and that invoking the blessing of God, he will order his troops to cross the Turkish Frontier.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR DESPATCH.

Prince Gortschakoff in his circular despatch issued to the Powers justifying the proclamation of war states that, in seeking to obtain forcibly that which Europe had vainly tried to secure peaceably, Russia thereby furthers the interests of Europe.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 26th ulto. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sarats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4 15-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅛

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 105½

Bar Silver 54½

About £75,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Germany.

Arrivals—Mongolia and Castore.

Departure—Zarbino.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Is. 9 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	Is. 9¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	Is. 9¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	Is. 9 7-16d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11-8 each.	

POLITICAL AND WAR TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAS, containing the Political and War Telegrams received during the day, will be issued in future from this office during business hours. The charge for delivery of these Extras to subscribers to the daily paper will be Rs. 2 a month. To non-subscribers, the Extras will be sold at the rate of one anna each. Subscribers who wish to receive the Extras regularly will be good enough to send the ir names to be registered.

April 18, 1877.

THE amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 19th April 1877 was Rs. 8,51,528-0-11.

THE rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1s. 9¼d. rupee. Schedule 11 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice.

IN the last sentence of our leading article of yesterday on Frontier politics, we meant to express the opinion that Lord Lytton could not think the present state of affairs on the Frontier satisfactory; but the important word "satisfactory" was left out by the printer.

ON Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R. E., taking up the duties of Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch, D. P. W., Mr. W. Parnivall, C. E., will the *Pioneer* states, become Director of State Railways, Rajpootana Circle, and Major A. LeMesurier succeed to the vacant Under-Secretaryship.

COLONEL VINCENT'S lecture on the Military Geography of Turkey in Europe, which we publish to-day among our extracts, gives an interesting view of the courses of action open to the hostile armies now facing one another on the Danube. Some of our readers may have seen a portion of this lecture in the guise of a leading article in the *Times of India*, but we can assure them that Colonel Vincent wrote it first.

W. F. BICK has been delivering the first of a course of four lectures on India at the Broadway Tabernacle Church in New York. Mr. Bick was, for fifteen years, a resident of Hindoostan, where he filled the position of judge in Her Majesty's Civil Service. His duties in this capacity brought him into various parts of India, and enabled him to gather much curious information touching the country and its inhabitants, which he is now offering to the public in the form of lectures.

MR. PERCIVAL, the Collector of Sholapore, fears that cattle must have died in enormous numbers throughout the Deccan. During the last two months 30,000 hides have been brought into the market at Sholapore. The only consolation that arises in connection with the Deccan cattle is that prices are rising for those that can be sold alive, for whereas at the beginning of the distress a man could scarcely get Rs. 2 for his buffalo, he can now get from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9. The agriculturists are becoming hopeful regarding the April showers, and are bringing back their cattle from the pasturage on the Ghauts to be ready for the field labours to which they are anxiously looking forward.

IN the report of a Director of Public Instruction, one naturally looks for correct grammar and a superior selection of choice epithets. In Mr. Chatfield's recent report on public instruction in this Presidency, he uses the word "scholars" in the sense of "pupils," and the Secretary to Government, in summing up the results of the report, frequently commits the same solecism; for surely, it is a solecism for the Bombay Government to lay the flattering unction to its soul that its Education Department has under its care 2,08,136 "scholars" when the fact is that all the real scholars in Western India could probably be counted on one's fingers. In our opinion, a pupil is something very different from a scholar.

YESTERDAY the weather in Bombay was peculiar. The cloudless sky, out of which for several days past a pitiless sun had been pouring down intense heat upon the exhausted wretches beneath changed and became overcast, while the breeze freshened and actually became cool for a time, and the earth showed its gratitude for a few showers that fell by returning a fresh and healthy odour. We hope that more rain has fallen in the Deccan also. It needs it more than Bombay does. The Famine Delegate, in his last report to the Government of India, says that the prospects of the Deccan depend greatly upon an early and propitious rainfall during the coming summer, and that if that unhappily is withheld then a fresh conjunction of adverse forces will arise. The rainfall of last week in the Deccan has already done much good.

AGAIN we have to note, the *Celestial Empire* says, a marked discrepancy between private advices and newspaper reports respecting the insurrection in Japan. The latter are full of Imperialist victories, while the former are simply to the effect that there has been hard fighting on both sides with very little advantage to either. The *Japan Mail* publishes a "confession," purporting to have been made by certain persons who had been hired by the Imperial Government to assassinate Saigo; a plot which is alleged to be the principal reason assigned by the Satsuma party for their present outbreak. Our contemporary accepts the fact in perfect good faith, and, being in possession of the original documents containing the confessions, announces that their authenticity is unquestionable and their revelations most compromising. The *Tokio Times*, which to all intents and purposes holds a brief for the existing Government, stigmatises the whole as a monstrous fable.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing on 30th March, says:—"A few days ago I questioned one of the largest news-agents in London regarding the comparative success of the several weeklies which have been started, within the last twelve months, in emulation of the *World*. He was beyond dispute in a position to know, and I have not the least reason to doubt that he answered me with perfect candour. He told me that *London* was up to the present time an absolute failure; that the ultimate success of *May Fair* was very dubious; that the *Whitehall Review* had been saved by its portraits, and might now be considered as almost safe, but that *Truth* had been the greatest hit of all and was already firmly established, selling almost, if not quite, as well as the *World* itself. I am not surprised at this, for in quantity of matter as well as the important qualities of variety and vivacity, *Truth* gives a better sixpenny worth than any of its rivals. But some of these rivals deny the success of *Truth* which is a question of fact, as well as its merit which is a matter of opinion."

THE *Globe* publishes the following paragraph about the new Bishoprics at home:—"We are enabled to state that the See of St. Albans will now be founded as soon as the necessary formalities are complete. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have received and taken steps to reinvest the purchase-money of Winchesterhouse. It is believed that at their first meeting after the Easter vacation they will be able to send to Her Majesty's Government the certificate that they are in possession of the requisite income of £2,000 a year. The Order in Council will then be issued constituting the See, and it is understood that the Bishop of Rochester will avail himself of the special provisions of the Act and be translated to St. Albans. As there is as yet no Chapter, the translation will be made by letters patent, and when these are gazetted the See of Rochester will become vacant. The new Bishop of Rochester will be elected by *congé d'elire* in the ordinary course. It is of course impossible at present to fix any day for the enthronization of the Bishop of St. Albans as this must depend on the completion of the statutory provisions. The Bishop of Truro, as we have already announced, will be consecrated at St. Paul's Cathedral on St. Mark's Day, April 25. After that he will do homage to Her Majesty as Bishop of Truro, and arrangements are being made for his installation in the Cathedral Church on May 1."

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN, in a letter to the *Spectator*, says:—"The Government in stopping the small local works seems to me to have exercised a very wise discretion. Under the Public Works Department, a day's labour may be obtained for a day's wages under proper supervision, and the works to be undertaken, whether railroads or large tanks, are such as will permanently benefit the country. One of these last, constructed a few years ago, has in fact been the saving of Sholapur city, which it supplies with water, besides irrigating more than a dozen villages. If increased outlay must be incurred along with reduced revenue, the work executed may at least be useful, and this can hardly be said of much that was done during the first year of famine. As regards the land revenue, the latest orders of the Government are, that in cases where the local officers consider immediate payment impossible, they are to postpone for a year the collection of revenue, instead of remitting it altogether. This is a novelty, in the Bombay Presidency at least. Speaking for myself, I will only say that I believe the scarcity will not prove so serious a matter in these districts as was at one time anticipated: but this Deccan country is poor and over-peopled, and although there may be no actual starvation, there must be very hard times in such country, before the loss of a year's crops and a large proportion of the cattle."

WE do not profess, says the *Pioneer*, to lie in wait for and contradict all the misstatements on the subject of frontier politics which flourish and continually give birth to fresh fictions in other Indian papers. But it appears advisable to make an exception in favour of a group of positive assertions which appeared in the *Englishman* about ten days ago. It was alleged that on visiting the Kohat Pass, just after the submission of the tribe, Sir Henry Davies had accepted "a very partial concession," had "raised the subsidy of the Pass Afreedees by a grant of three thousand rupees per annum, released many of their number who had been apprehended in British territory, exempted them from paying the eighteen thousand rupees, the amount at which was estimated the loss to British subjects during their hostility to the British Government, and finally granted a free pardon to all murderers—British outlaws—who had taken refuge among them." This passage turns out to be a tissue of untruths. The statemen tabout Sir H. Davies raising the subsidy of the Pass Afreedees can only be met by a simple denial. As a pure invention—we do not say on the part of the writer in the *Englishman*, but at some stage in the progress of the story towards print—no explanation of its origin can be suggested. As for the rest of the above passage, after the arrangements were made over the whole difficulty with the British Government settled, the Afreedees in custody were of course released, but the further condition was made that all property in the Pass, the property of British subjects should be restored and a fine of Rs. 3,000 paid, which, together with the balance of the Pass allowance would make up for the value of British property which had been destroyed or which could not be restored. The subsidy has not been raised by a single rupee, and the statement that a free pardon has been granted to any murderer or outlaw who had taken refuge among the tribes is absolutely false. Whatever may be the action which the Government may choose to take in reference to these people eventually,—and it will no doubt be judicious to try and arrange their cases by jirga if possible,—nothing has yet been considered or attempted.

THE *Pioneer* publishes the following telegrams about the Famine in Madras:—

SIMLA, 20th April.

Dr. Townsend's report, regarding the physical condition of the famine relief labourers with reference to the reduced rate of wages, has just been published. He discusses the objections raised by Dr. Cornish, Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, and considers the case not one to be decided on physiological grounds, such as the theory as to the quantity of food required to compensate for the waste of tissue in the human frame is sufficiently well established to be accepted in solution of a question involving the expenditure of enormous sums of money. A careful scrutiny of large gangs in different localities, coupled with the result of the observations of those who have superintended relief measures from the commencement, and are besides familiar with the ordinary condition of the people, furnishes the only safe data for decision. Upon such data Dr. Townsend bases a decided opinion that the present allowance per head is enough to support the labourer in fair health and condition, and he sees no reason why it should be raised, unless an equivalent increase of work is performed.

The report, which is calm, cautious, and sensible in tone, gives a detailed result of Dr. Townsend's inquiries at various stages of his tour in confirmation of his views. Much nonsense has been written about the suppression of Dr. Cornish's reports, which, however, have appeared regularly in the Madras Press. The *Gazette of India* has hitherto only published its weekly despatch for home with appendices, leaving the local Governments to send their own despatches and correspondence; and although Dr. Cornish's allegations appear to have been carefully inquired into, there probably appeared no reason for giving his opinions exceptional prominence.

SIMLA, 22nd April.

The last despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State publishes a telegram from Sir Richard Temple, dated Arcot, the 17th instant. Therein he refers to the wretched condition of wanderers and stray beggars abounding in the districts about Madras. Wherever found they are relieved, he states, but despite such treatment often die, and the reports of these incontestable cases inflame the public mind. The despatch after discussing all the evidence before Government refers to the rate of wages controversy as follows:—

"The facts stated appear to us to justify the conclusion that there are not yet any sufficient grounds for any general raising of the relief wages rates in the Madras Presidency. The Madras Government have very properly directed the relief officers to shall treat specially all cases of relief labourers who from any cause have fallen into reduced condition of body. They have also directed that relief wages shall be paid daily. If these instructions be duly enforced and care be taken to carry out a systematic house-to-house visitation in the villages, and to search out wanderers on the high roads as has been frequently suggested by Sir Richard Temple and ordered by the Government of Madras, we see no reason to doubt that the objects which the Government have in view, viz., the saving of life and the prevention of severe suffering, may be accomplished without any general raising of relief wages. At the same time we do not overlook the fact that the recent reports of the Madras Sanitary Commissioner contain very lamentable descriptions of the condition of the people at some of the places visited by him. We have requested the Madras Government to communicate to us the result of the inquiry directed in their orders on Dr. Cornish's report with reference to the unsatisfactory physical condition of many of the relief labourers at Maddanapalli where the reduced rate of wages had not been introduced."

It can scarcely be necessary to add that Dr. Townsend's report mentioned in my telegram of Friday, does not deal with Dr. Cornish's fulmination published in the *Madras Mail* of 12th. No official copy of that report had even reached Simla up to Saturday evening.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE following detailed account of the running for the Grand National Steeplechase is taken from the London *Standard*. The betting at starting was:—

100 to 15 agst Shifnal	15 to 1 agst Austerlitz
7 — 1 — Chimney Sweep	20 — 1 — Congress
8 — 1 — Regal	20 — 1 — Dainty
8 — 1 — Reugny (after 5 to 1 laid)	25 — 1 — Liberator
	25 — 1 — Gamebird
150 — 8 — Pride of Kildare	33 — 1 — Lancet
100 — 8 — Citizen	50 — 1 — Zero
100 — 7 — Arbitrator	50 — 1 — Sultana

THE RACE.—The numbers of the sixteen runners (the one not mentioned in the betting was Earl Marshal) were hoisted fully twenty minutes before the time fixed for the race to be run, and after the parade, and at the first attempt Mr. M'George succeeded in lowering his flag to a good start. The first to break the line being Regal, who led for about 50 yards, when he gave way to Austerlitz and Chimney Sweep, and the two leaders going on followed by Regal, Lancet, Citizen, Shifnal, and Pride of Kildare, this lot being just in front of Reugny, while the rearward division comprised Dainty, Sultana, and Gamebird. After jumping the first fence, Zero took a clear lead of his stable companion, Chimney Sweep, and Liberator, these being the leaders to Beecher's Brook, where Citizen drew to the front and was attended by Chimney Sweep, Earl Marshal, Zero, Austerlitz, Congress, and Arbitrator, with Regal and Lancet next, and Pride of Kildare and Dainty last, except that Gamebird was a long way in the rear of everything. After Valentine's Brook had been cleared for the first time, Zero resumed the lead, and had for his attendants at this point Citizen and Congress, this lot streaming away along the canal side, in front of Chimney Sweep, Lancet, Regal, and Reugny. Zero landed into the race-course for the first time with a slight lead of Citizen, then came Chimney Sweep, Regal, Lancet, Arbitrator, and Austerlitz, while Gamebird had now taken a more forward position. Zero led over the thorn fence in front of Citizen, Congress, Chimney Sweep, Austerlitz, and Lancet, and so to the water jump in front of the stand, over which Zero was first, but he blundered on landing, and was headed by Chimney Sweep, the pair going round the turn in advance of Citizen, Congress, Austerlitz, Liberator, and Shifnal, Lancet, Arbitrator, and Reugny being next, while the last four were Sultana, Earl Marshal, Dainty, and Gamebird. Going into the country for the second time, Zero was beaten, and Chimney Sweep went on with the command, but he was quickly headed by Austerlitz, who went over Beecher's Brook with a slight lead of Chimney Sweep, the pair being three or four lengths in advance of Reugny, Regal, Congress, Liberator, and Citizen, next to whom came Earl Marshal, Lancet, and Dainty. Valentine's Brook was cleared first by Chimney Sweep next to whom came Austerlitz, Liberator, Pride of Kildare, Dainty, and Earl Marshal, these being clear of Reugny, Lancet, Regal, Congress and Shifnal. Before jumping into the racecourse Reugny broke down, and Austerlitz headed Chimney Sweep, the pair coming on in front of Liberator and Dainty, who were a dozen lengths in front of Earl Marshal, then came Lancet, Regal, and Congress, the last pair now being Reugny and Gamebird. Austerlitz came into the straight in front of Chimney Sweep, on whom Jones was now hard at work, while Liberator and Dainty on the outside passed them at the last hurdle but one, Congress now being next. Chimney Sweep gave way before reaching the last hurdle, while at the same time Liberator headed Austerlitz, but the last named ran the best, and stalling off Mr. Thomas's grand effort on the Irishman, won by four lengths from Congress, who was ridden out for a place; Liberator, pulling up, was third, a neck from Lord Lonsdale's horse; and four lengths in front of Chimney Sweep, who finished fourth; Sultana was fifth; Regal, sixth; Dainty, seventh; Lancet, eight; Shifnal, ninth; and Earl Marshal tenth; the last four were Pride of Kildare, Citizen, Reugny, and Gamebird. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, 10min. 16sec.

There was a good attendance at the gathering on the borders of the Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, but the sport was of a moderate description. The latest betting quotations issued before the mail left were:—

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(One mile and a quarter. Run Tuesday, April 24.)

500 to 45 agst Julius Cæsar, 4 y, 7st 9lb (taken)...Peck
1000 to 80 — Bruce, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (taken three times) .....Jos. Dawson
100 to 7 — Touchet, 3 yrs, 6st (offered) .....Dover
100 to 6 — Warren Hastings, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb (taken) .....Rayner
100 to 6 — Wanton, 3 yrs, 6st 6lb (t and off) Goater
100 to 6 — Balbrigan, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb (offered, take 20 to 1) .....Goater
100 to 6 — Rosbach, 3 yrs 6st 7lb (offered)...Dover
1000 to 50 — Saint Leger, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb (taken) Price
1000 to 30 — Don Carlos, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (taken and wanted) .....Ansley
33 to 1 — Forerunner, 4 yrs, 8st (offered).....Peck
500 to 10 — Hellenist, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb (t) ...Woolcott
1000 to 25 — Grey Palmer, 5 yrs, 7st 9lb (taken) Price take 50 to 1) .....Woolcott
1000 to 20 — Snail, aged, 7st 11lb (t and off) ...Dover
1000 to 20 — Margarita, 4 yrs, 6st 5lb (taken...Enoch
1000 to 10 — Monaco, 5 yrs, 7st, 5lb (taken four times) .....Bloss
1000 to 10 — Hardrada, 4 yrs, 7st (offered).....Enoch
1000 to 10 — Sutherland, 4 yrs, 6st 8lb (off) W. Goater
1000 to 5 — Controversy 6 yrs, 9st 2lb (off)...Dover
700 to 100 agst Rosicrucian and Torchet, coupled (offered, after 8 to 1 taken)
175 to 25 agst Lord Rosebery's lot (taken)
1000 to 40 agst H. Woolcott's lot bar Grey Palmer (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(One mile 17 yards. Run Wednesday, May 2.)

300 to 100 agst Chamant (taken and offered) T. Jennings
9 to 1 — Morier (taken and offered).....Peck
500 to 40 — Thunderbolt (offered, take 1,000 to 100) .....Price
500 to 30 — Silvio (taken).....M. Dawson

CHESTER CUP.

(Two miles and a quarter. Run Wednesday, May 9.)

500 to 40 agst Woodlands, 5 yrs 7st 11lb (t) W. Goater
100 to 6 — King, 3 yrs, 5st, 7lb (taken) .....Cannon
700 to 100 agst Woodlands, with a run (taken)

DERBY.

(One mile and a half. Run Wednesday, May 30.)

1200 to 200 agst Chamant (offered).....Jennings
1000 to 30 — Actæon (taken).....Peck
1000 to 25 — Silvio (taken) .....M. Dawson

Of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race, and of the novel sports which were held at Lillie Bridge on the same day, your readers have already received full information.

The Inter University racquet matches were played at the Prince's Club, Hans place, Sloane Square, on the 27th and 29th of March. In the double handed match, the representatives of Oxford were Messrs. A. J. Webbe, of Trinity College, the celebrated amateur cricketer, and H. J. Hollings, of Corpus Christi; while Cambridge entrusted her fortunes to the Hon. A. Lyttelton and Mr. E. P. Bouverie, both of whom hail from Trinity College. The rubber was, as usual, the best of seven games, and at two o'clock precisely Lyttleton, who had won the spin of the racquet, began the service for Cambridge from the right hand court. It was soon evident that the game would be in favour of Cambridge, as the two Cantabs were well matched, while Webbe had to do most of the work for Oxford. Lyttelton was put out without a point in his first hand, and Hollings was equally unsuccessful for Oxford. Webbe, by some very excellent service, got two aces in his first hand, at which there was some applause. For some little time the scoring was rather slow, the Cantabs getting an ace occasionally through the weakness of the second Oxonian. The first run of note was by Bouverie who served four consecutive aces, and made the score 9—2. The Dark Blues added three points during their next hands, and each of the Cantabs one. Oxford were put out without a score, and from eleven Lyttelton, with four aces, won the first game for Cambridge at 15 to 5. The second game was more even, as the score was seven all, Hollings and Bouverie serving well at this period. Oxford went in and reached 11 to 7, but Bouverie again served effectively, and he pulled Cambridge from 9—11 to 13—11 by a series of four aces. Webbe then got a point for Oxford, and there seemed every prospect of a sett; but Cambridge again got in, and Lyttelton won the second game for Cambridge at 15 to 12 Oxford took the lead at the commencement of the third game, but Lyttelton's service brought the score to 7 all, and then to 9—7. After a single from Bouverie, Oxford were both put out without scoring, and Lyttelton scoring 5 aces in succession, again gave Cambridge the game, this time at 15 to 7. There seemed every chance of Cambridge getting the four games of the reel, but the fourth was stubbornly contested, Hollings playing in better form than he had previously done; 4 all was followed by 7 all, while Cambridge next got to 10—7. Excellent service by Webbe gave Oxford four aces, and the game was called 11—10. Two aces by Lyttelton put Cambridge in front, Hollings added two, another by Webbe made Oxford 14 (game-ball) to 12. The point wanted by Oxford was not got, and Lyttelton brought Cambridge to "game-ball all," necessitating a sett of three. Both Cantabs were dismissed without a point and then Hollings, amidst great applause, landed three aces and gave Oxford the fourth game by sett three to none. Lyttelton served with great effect in the fifth game, making a splendid run of 11 aces the first hand he had. Oxford made 5, and Lyttelton's second hand was unproductive, but Bouverie got the 3 aces required by Cambridge, winning the fifth game at 15—5 and landing the rubber by 4 games to 1.

In the single-handed match, the Dark Blue champion was Mr. A. J. Webbe, while Cambridge was represented by the Hon. A. Lyttelton. The rubber was the best of five games, the Cantab being the favourite at odds of 7 to 4 on him. Webbe lost the spin of the racquet, and Lyttelton began the service into the left hand court. Webbe put one neatly into the right corner, which Lyttelton could not reach, and the Oxonian then utilised the service, making seven aces in his first and two in his second without letting his opponent score. For some time the rallies were well contested, but Webbe played the more surely of the two, and the game was called "game-ball seven." The Oxonian was unable to get the one ace wanted for two hands, and a single to Cambridge followed before Webbe won the first game for Oxford at 15 to 8. In the second game Lyttelton took the lead, and the marker announced the score as 6 to 2. Webbe then got in, and his two next hands made the game "eight all." Again at nine all, the Oxonian's service proved effective, and as each of his three following hands realised two aces, the second game fell to Oxford at 15 to 9. On the third game, to some extent, hung the issue of the match, and Webbe seemed to have every chance of winning three games off the reel. A heavy storm spoiled matters though, as the light got very bad, and the roof not being watertight, the rain got in, the water having to be mopped away in one part of the court. The Cantab had shown lack of condition, but the rest he got at this juncture proved most beneficial, as his play became brisker, and the whole aspect of the game changed. When play was recommenced the Cantab was in at 8—6, and he scored six aces off the reel before he put himself out. Webbe got a single, and then in his next hand Lyttelton won the third game at 15 to 7. In the fourth game the Cantab took a commending lead, as he began with one ace, and followed this up with a series of nine in his second hand, making the score 10—1. Webbe brought Oxford to 5—10, but Lyttelton, in his fourth hand, settled the question, making five aces and winning as 15 to 5. Each player had won two games and the fifth was, therefore, full of interest. The Cantab, invigorated by his late success, played up well, but his opponent was very cool at the crisis, and the rallies were most stubbornly contested. Lyttelton again took the lead, and the score was soon called 7—4. Still the Cantab kept in front, and things seemed to be all over when he had reached 13 to 9. The splendid service of Webbe, however, at this point saved him, and amid the greatest excitement, he added four aces, making the score 13 all. In the sett of five Webbe got the first ace, but Lyttelton also scored one, and "one all" was the call. Some wild hitting by Lyttelton combind with his own good service gave Webbe three aces, but a neat out just over the line put Oxford out when the game was four (game-ball) to two. Lyttelton added an ace, and the cheering was vociferous, but Webbe with a splendid volley put him out and got an ace by his service, Oxford winning a finely-contested match, after an hour and seven minutes' play, by three games to two.

After the match the first ties for the Public Schools Racquet Matches, to be played at Prince's on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, were drawn. Marlborough has to play Wellington, Harrow, Cheltenham, Eton and Rugby.

Since 1855, there have been 21 double-handed and 20 single handed racquet matches played between Oxford and Cambridge, and Oxford has won 13 of each.

The (Football) Association Challenge Cup competition has at length been decided. The final tie was played on the 24th of March between the Wanderers and Oxford University, at Kennington Oval. The sides were:—Wanderers: F. H. Birley (captain) and F. T. Green (half-backs); T. B. Hughes, J. Kenrick, C. H. R. Wollaston, A. H. Stratford, and W. Lindsay (backs); C. A. Denton, Hubert Heron, H. Wace, and A. F. Kinnaird; Oxford University: E. H Parry (captain); A. H. Toed, H. S. Otter, W. S. Rawson, and O. R. Dunnell (backs); J. H. Savory and E. W. Waddington (half backs); J. Bain, A. F. Hills, P. H. Fernandez, and E. H. Hilington. During the first half of the time Oxford had much the better of the play, and a goal was kicked for them by Waddington. Ends were changed, and Kenrick soon brought matters level by securing a goal for the Wanderers. The game was now very even till the expiration of the hour and a half allowed for play. In order to decide the match, if possible, it was mutually agreed to play on another half an hour. The game had not restarted long before a corner kick fell to the Wanderers, and from this a goal was obtained. Despite the strenuous efforts of the Oxonians to score further, they were not successful in kicking another goal, and at the call of "time," the Wanderers were left winners by two goals to one. The Wanderers were the winners of the cup in 1876.

A very interesting event in athletic circles was the annual meeting to decide the Amateur Championships, held at Lillie Bridge, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Club. The proceedings commenced at two o'clock, with the Seven Miles' Walking Match, for Challenge Cup (30 guines) presented by Mr. F. G. Chambers, resulted as follows:—H. Webster, Knotty Ash, near Liverpool, 1; W. J. Morgan, Atalanta Rowing Club, 2; S. W. Metcalfe, L.A.C., 3; H. Venn, L.A.C., 0; John Miles, Garston A.C., 0. Metcalf led at starting, but after three miles were walked the result evidently rested between Morgan and Webster, who kept close together for the rest of the distance. Venn, who won last year, and was much fancied, was out of the race after the first mile. The finish of the race proved most exciting; Webster was leading during the first part of the last lap, when half of which had been walked, Morgan put on a splendid spurt, and passed Webster, getting a yard in front. Both men seemed walking very fairly and the referee, Mr. Sydenham Dixon, ran by their side to ensure fair play at such a close finish. Within a few yards of the post Webster made his final effort, and shooting by Morgan just won by about half a yard the time of the seven miles being 53min. 59⅘ sec. W. During the walking race C. H. Hales, of the C. U. A. C., who was the only one entered for the Hammer Throwing (16lb.), succeeded in throwing 110 feet. The 100 Yards Race for the Challenge Cup presented by Prince Hassan, brought out seven competitors, who ran into two heats; in the final, H. Macdougall, L.A.C., 1, and E. M. Salmon, C.U.A.C., 2, came in very close together, there being scarcely a foot between them. The official time for the race was 10⅖sec. C. W. Blathwayt C. U.A.C. won the High Jump Challenge Cup, 5 guineas, presented by Sir C. Dashwood, Bart., by jumping 5ft. 6in. In the race for the Quarter Mile Challenge Cup, 45 guineas, presented by Mr. Digby, M.P. F.T.Elborough, L.A.C., was the favourite, and won with ease by about 5 yards. The one Mile Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, presented by C. B. Lawes, E q., was a walk over for Slade, who did the course in the good time of 4min. 29½ sec. W. O. Moore ran with Slade part of the way, leading him for the first quarter of a mile. For the Broad Jump there were only two entries, H. W. Strachan, L.A.C., and J. G. Alkin, Nuneaton A. C., the latter won with a jump of 20ft. 6¾in. In the first heat over the hurdles for the Challenge Cup, 45gs., presented by Lord Southwell, J. H. Reay, L.A.C., and E. M. Salmon, C.U.A.C., came in first and second. They had to run in the final against H. Macdougall, L.A.C., and S. F. Jackson, C.U.A.C., whose heat was virtually a walk over, there being only two entries. Reay led in the final, and won easily, E. M. Salmon being second; the time was 17¾sec. Putting the Weight was won by T. Stone, jun., Newton le Willows C.C., who did 38ft. 2in. In the half mile race for the Challenge Cup, 35gs., presented by P. M. Thornton, Esq., E. T. Elborough defeated the Hon. A. L. Pelham, the time being 2min. The Pole Jump fell to H.E. Kayll, of Sunderland, who cleared 10ft 9in., and displayed the activity of a professional acrobat in coming down on his feet. The Four Miles Race for the Challenge Cup, 60 guineas, presented by the Earl of Jersey, resulted in a walk over for J. Gibb, S.L.H., and brought the proceedings to an end.

The Oxford and Cambridge Athletic Sports took place on the 23rd of March, the day before the boat race, at Lillie Bridge. The hundred yards race, which was the first event on the programme, was won by E. C. Tropplin of Oxford.

The High Jump followed, which was won by G. W. Blathwayt, who cleared 5ft. 7in. For the one mile race, three men started on behalf of Cambridge,—viz., L. Knowles, of Trinity, J. H. Plant, of St. John's, and W. Cunliffe, of Trinity, and two for Oxford,—viz., H. G. Tylecote, New, and A. F. Hills, University. A capital start was effected, and for the first 100 yards the men ran well together; after this, however, Cunliffe came away and took a decided lead, and at the end of the first lap, one-third of a mile, the three Cambridge men led, followed by the two Oxford representatives. This order was maintained for some time, till, about a quarter of a mile from home, one of the Oxford men put on a spurt and got into second place; hereupon Cunliffe put on a splendid spurt and came away, but within 100 yards from home Tylecote got in front for a short time and looked like winning, when Cunliffe, amidst roars of applause from the Cambridge men present, again spurted, and won a splendid race by about a yard and a half, Tylecote being second. Both men very richly deserved the applause they met with for having run one of the pluckiest races ever yet witnessed in the inter-University sports. The time of this race was 4 min. 32 4-5 sec. The Throwing of the Hammar was, as anticipated, won by Hales, of Cambridge, who threw 138 feet, or within three inches of his last year's performance. The Hurdle Race, over ten flights, fell to S. F. Jackson, of Oxford, who won by a couple of yards. The Putting of the Weight was another victory for Cambridge. E. O. D. Davidson, putting the 16lb. weight, 35ft. 6in. The Quarter of a Mile Race, after a gallant struggle, was won by W. H. Churchill, of Cambridge; the Long Jump by C. M. Kemp, of Oxford, and the last event, the Three Mile Race, by W. R. H. Stevenson, of Oxford. Thus Cambridge won five events and Oxford four.

The victory of Boyd in the recent Newcastle challenge cup competition was followed by a challenge from him to row J. Higgins, of Shadwell, for £200 a side and the championship of England, the match to take place on the Thames during the month of May. Higgins replied promptly to this challenge by posting £50 at the *Sportsman* office, but objected to one of Boyd's conditions,—viz. that cutters should not be allowed. It is probable that a match will be satisfactorily arranged, and will be rowed about May 28.

A match has been fixed between Green and Hepplewhite, to be rowed on the Thames at an early date.

Edward Trickett, the Australian, who defeated Sadler on the Thames last year in their match for the championship of England, has been presented with a testimonial of about £900 by the residents of Australia, "in recognition of his skill in winning the rowing championship of the world."

The Committee of the Thames International Regatta met on the 27th of March and decided to hold the regatta this year on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of July.

There are some grand anylysies of bowling in connection with the playing of the English cricketers in Australia; witness the following, scored in a match against 22 in New South Wales:—

ENGLISH BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	balls.	maidens.	runs.	wickets.
Southerton...	84	13	14	8
Shaw	83	15	11	13

There were several billiard matches played during the week among the foremost Knights of the Cue. The principal event was a 1,000 game between S. W. Stanley and J. Bennett for £50 a side. Bennett was in fine form and early in the game he got over a hundred points ahead, and succeeded in reaching 538 to Stanley's 358 when the interval arrived. Bennett's best breaks up to that point being 31, 26, 26, 25, 27, 25, 42, 20, and 43; Stanley's being 25, 26, 28, and 23. After the interval Stanley began to play better and considerably decreased the lead, but on reaching 647 to Stanley 533, Bennett made a splendid break of 76, and again on reaching 789 to Stanley 573, a still better one of 86, one of the best ever made on a championship table. Bennett ultimately won the game by 247 points, the time being 4 hours 12 minutes.

£10 has been staked on either side to bind a match between J. Roberts, Junr., who recently visited India, and W. Cook, Junr.; for the Champion Cup and £100 a side, according to the usual conditions.

Bennett has challenged T. Taylor to play him a return match on a championship table within a month.

BOMBAY.

CAUTION TO YACHTS AND SMALL BOATS.—Royal Artillery practice will take place this afternoon and on Friday from the Magdala, Abyssinia and Oyster Rock Battery, firing in a southerly direction. Yachts and small boats should keep out of the range of these guns.

VAGRANTS IN TROUBLE.—Two European vagrants, named James Cunningham and Henry Burns, were yesterday sentenced each to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for quitting the Government Workhouse without leave, by escaping over the wall of the said Workhouse yard between the hours of 3 and 5 A. M. on the 21st instant.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Abdoolla Shaik Hussain, buggy-driver, for working his horse in Parell road, the animal having a galled back, was fined Rs. 5.—Luximon Vittoojee, buggy-driver, for working his horse in Clare road, the animal being in an emaciated condition and having a running sore on the forearm of the near hindleg, was fined Rs. 5.—Ragoo Suckroo, water-cart driver, for working his bullock in Clare road, the animal being in an emaciated condition and having an incised wound on the neck, was fined Rs. 3.

THEFT BY A HACK BUGGY DRIVER.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a hack buggy driver, named Hoosain Cassum, was sentenced to two years' hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nans Morojee, on being convicted, on prisoner's own admission, of committing theft on Saturday evening last, of currency notes to the collective value of Rs. 340, belonging to Bastian Jose Almeida. It appears that Almeida engaged prisoner's buggy at Mazagon to convey him to Kalbadevie. While at Cavel Street, Almeida tendered the prisoner's fare by offering him a rupee and asking for the change, the prisoner replied he had no change. Consequently Almeida alighted from the buggy and proceeded to a Marwa

with, even if powers other than the Turkish are brought into defensive action, materially alters the condition of things which formerly hampered, delayed, impeded the plans of Imperial Commanders. It has been insufficiently considered by foreign critics. Along this line will be rapidly moved the invading army; by it, Russian supplies may be drawn, losses repaired, and wounded sent back. The gauge, it is true, narrows at Jassy, but the rolling stock of the Roumanian railway is abundant and good, specially prepared, moreover, for the emergency now in contemplation. Besides this, with some delay, the space between the wheels of the Russian carriages can, by simple arrangement, be contracted to suit the narrower gauge. On the other hand, if the fortune of war prove adverse, the railway material used south of Jassy can be of no avail for pushing into Holy Russia.

Jassy, Galatz, Bucharest, are all fine towns, possessing great resources and much accommodation. Galatz is especially well situated on the Danube, and all will be no less serviceable for the establishment of depots than for the reception of those who are unable to proceed with the advancing armies. Added to this, few troops will have to be left to guard the line. The Roumanian army of 60,000 men will perform that service, and it may well be said that operations will begin only at the Danube.

The outside world has wasted much time in discussing both the place and the means of crossing that river. Nearly every place has been passed in review from Kalafat on the west to Tultscha on the east. Some have thought that the same places will be selected as in 1828, and they have been among the chief of those who have insufficiently considered the new order of things established by the possession of the railway. We must bear in mind the character of the country on the right bank of the river—Bulgaria; its bad roads and the consequent difficulty of preserving lateral communication—its impoverished state, and the impossibility of deriving local supplies. We must consider the capacity of the Turkish troops in disconnected warfare. We must weight their inherent incapability of moving, organising, and controlling large bodies. The result of these reflections will be to show that the Russians must move by land on one, or at most, two or three lines, and endeavour to reap all the benefit they can from superior numbers, organisation and training.

The points then most favourable for crossing are Giurgevo, Oleniza, and Kalarash. On these three points will probably be directed the whole force, with the exception of two divisions which must prevent or check any Turkish movement on the flank, based on Tchernavoda, and facilitated by the railway connecting that place with Kustendji.

Giurgevo is of these three places naturally the most important, and there must the *gros* of the army pass. It is the terminus of the railway and lies opposite Rustchuk, where the Turks are mainly concentrated. The left bank of the Danube is, as you know, flat and marshy; whereas the Turkish bank forms almost throughout its course a natural parapet. If there be any exception to this rule it is at Giurgevo. A mile below Rustchuk lies the town. A mile from the Bank, completely screened from the Turkish view by the houses and a gentle eminence, is the station. The line runs northeast, and it is very seldom that even a thin wave of smoke can be seen from any eminence likely to be manned by fez-wearing gunners. The Russian troops can therefore be taken to Giurgevo, and the artillery formed up without any great fear of molestation.

Nor need there be any apprehension of the line being seized by the Turks before the Imperial troops arrive. They possess no rolling stock, train nor any means of passage whatever. A division of Roumanian soldiery is already at Giurgevo, and it is possible that before the definitive commencement of hostilities, they may be supplemented by a train of heavy guns, a position for which art may establish war though nature aid not.

The bombardment of Rustchuk, distant, let us say, 2,000 paces, must be preliminary to any attempt at passage. The town built mainly of wood, lies in front of the fortress, of bastion type in despidated state, unprovided with guns of any calibre, unsupplied with ammunition, and aided only by a recently constructed earth work close behind it. My firm conviction is that Rustchuk would be evacuated in a few days. The river is about three-quarters of a mile broad and flows some two and a-half miles an hour and, the fortress being silenced, its passage might be effected by boats, of which at Giurgevo there are a large number, flying bridges and probably by pontoons.

It may be well here to consider how far this passage or that at either Olenitza or Silistria, might be impeded by the Turkish flotilla on the Danube. It consists of seven small gunboats, carrying one heavy gun, and bearing thin armour. These seven vessels would have to guard a line one hundred miles in length. At no place on the right bank can they obtain the shelter of a creek from Russian guns. They cannot, therefore, remain concealed until the moment of crossing and then come out to thwart it. They may consequently be destroyed or disabled and must be before a single Russian pontoon is pushed into the stream. To this armour would barely resist even field nine-pounders.

I will now pass to Olenitza, about forty miles from Rustchuck and twenty-five from Silistria, and situated at the mouth of the Dembowitza, which connects it with Bucharest. Here the river is 800 yards wide, and both banks offer great facilities for the passage of an army. Opposite is Turtokai, which I have reason to believe is in so ruinded a state as to offer but a merely nominal obstacle. The Dembowitza will enable Nepokoichitski to mass at Olenitza all necessary bridging materials as readily as will the railway at Giurgevo.

Kalarash, opposite Silistria, is the last point of passage. It is, I am informed, in the same state in which the events of 1854 left it. The river adapts itself here no less than at Olenitza to the operation. From Slobodzie a good road leads to the Danube, and from Silistria runs the main artery of Bulgaria on to Shumla, which, at Balkan, must be the point of concentration.

To resume, if the passage of the Danube, at three points of Giurgevo, Olenitza and Kalarash, be well preceded by artillery fire and be simultaneously made, it can hardly fail to prove successful. The Turks have no means of establishing or maintaining communication between Rustchuck, Tartokai, and Silistria, no cavalry, no horse, not even a field telegraph. Nor can they cut in between, for means of passage they have none.

I may have combat that idea that the freezing of the Danube would be favourable to the Russians. To begin with the ice very rarely attains sufficient thickness for the passage of an army with its horses, guns and material. But did such an event occur, it would enable the Turks, who have no bridging apparatus to cross into the principality, to intercept the Russian communications and, it may be, to destroy the railway so dearly prized.

Are the flanks sufficiently provided for? That is an offensive movement from either Tchernavoda or Widdin? The former has received attention, and the latter may well be left to the interested care of the Roumanians.

I trust, therefore, I have shown you that the passage of the Danube presents no serious obstacles. Let us, therefore, consider it accomplished. One thing alone must be always present to the Russian officers—the maintenance of friendly relations with the Roumanian peasantry. We must not forget how much the Russians lost in 1828, when their Generals exacted at minimum prices, fixed by themselves, the provision from the miserable peasantry, of 250,000 measures of corn, 400,0 0 loads of hay, 50,000 barrels of brandy, and 23,000 oxen, for which they tendered bills, the payment of which history does not record. Sixteen thousand peasants were further requisitioned to make hay in the Danubian valley. It is not impossible that the memory of this error may yet do the Russians harm with their Bulgarian co-religionists.

But we must push on. As I have already said Shumla is the first point to be gained.

On the eastern slope of a chain of mountains, forming as it were and advance post to the Balkan range and separated therefrom by the valley of the Kamstchik, Shumla stands at the junction of several roads some 700 feet above the Bulgarian plains. The position is superb, and skilfully treated, might be made almost impregnable. This is certainly not the case, the reasons I will hereafter consider. It has about 40,000 inhabitants and is placed at the base of the heights, instead of having an elevated side within the strongest portion of its defences. It is environed to the north-west and south by a vast crescent of bold hills, and towards the east by a formidable marshy ravine. The town is approached, from the north, by the Silistria road, from the west by another road from Rustchuk by Osman Bazar, and from the east by the road from Pravadi to Karnabad. Besides these approaches, by one or more of which it may be turned, there is the Rustchuk Varna Railway. The details will, of course, be destroyed, but the roadway must remain, and it is not, I believe, defensible in any part. It runs to within fourteen or fifteen miles of the town and forts of Shumla. A station bears its name, but the road therefrom is the Silistrian highway. No work of any description guards this junction, nor is the ground, so far as I remember, well disposed to protect it. You follow me. I propose that of the 120,000 infantry, 6 000 cavalry, and 150 guns which we suppose have crossed at Giurgevo to Rustchuck, three-fourths shall march in parallel columns the ordinary road, and the railway track upon Shumla, keeping up their communications of course and deriving their supplies from Roumania; while the remainder take the circuitous road of Osman Bazar. The line ought to be repaired as they proceed, and if no regular carriages are obtainable, a sufficient number of trollies may be brought over from Wallachia. A pair of horses are, I believe, well able to draw a dozen loaded trollies, each holding nearly as much as a military waggon.

At Tartokai, say 20,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 40 guns will cross. They must make their way by cross country roads to Shumla, and this will be the most difficult operation, requiring great care and circumspection.

At Silistria, 60,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 50 guns, should cross, and by the highway effect the junction with the Rustchuk columns.

The force of cavalry ought to be of strength to preserve sufficient lateral communication for all practical purposes.

Shumla is not strictly speaking the key to the Balkan passes, for it is twenty miles from them; but at the same time its investment is absolutely necessary before the passage of them can be attempted.

Here we must pause, and look first of all to Varna, seeing what diversion may there be made, and then to Servia, and what assistance may thence be expected.

Varna, as Colonel Evelyn Wood said, has great but unused capabilities of defence, and the taking thereof, if the Russians held command in the Black Sea, no very difficult operation. It must in any case be attempted. Successful, it opens, first of all, the through railway communication to Rustchuk; then it enables another attack to be directed on Shumla *via* Pravadi; and thirdly, renders available the coast road to Burgas and the south, through the easternmost slopes of the Balkan range.

To the end of my lecture must I defer this naval question, for it concerns not the military geography we are practically considering.

To Servia then. From the south-eastern frontier of that principality, the cause of so much trouble, runs a fair road to Constantinople, *via* Nish, Sophia, Tatar Bazardjik, Philippolis and Adrianople. The distance is between 600 and 700 miles. At Tatar Bazadjik the railway begins and though, as in the case of the Rustchuk Varna line rolling stock may be removed, it affords another passable track.

The Servian Army has now been reorganised in four divisions, numbering altogether 72,000 infantry, 4 800 cavalry, and 218 guns. They are sorry troops, indeed, but it may be fairly assumed that they have been improved during the armistice. They are ready at hand on the frontier, and cannot by any possibility have opposed to them more than a few thousand Turks. It is therefore clear that they will endeavour to effect a diversion in favour of the Russians south of the Balkans. There is the fortress and garrison of Widdin to consider. Of how many men the latter consists, I cannot say, but it is to my mind clear that no considerable force could be spared therefrom, either for the invasion of Servia, or the prevention of a Servian advance along the Sophia road—in view of the great importance of the place (it is the best Danubian stronghold from every point of view), and the possibility of a Roumanian or Russian attack from the opposite bank of the river.

We will now return to Shumla. Fallen into the invader's hands, or completely invested, the passage of the Balkans, the great barrier of Turkey, has to be effected. This formidable mountain range, separating Bulgaria from Roumelia, runs from west to east, gradually diminishing in height from 5,000 to 3.000 feet, until it abruptly terminates at Cape Emineh, between the valleys of the Kamstchik and Nadir. Von Moltke * says that the difficulty attending the passage of the Balkans lies far more in the paucity and bad state of the roads than in their height or inaccessibility. The passes, with the single exception of the Schibka, (which the Sultan traversed in 1836 in a four horse carriage) are impracticable, or nearly so, for wheels, and are little more than bridle paths. There are seven passes over the Balkan.

(1.) Schumla to Karnabat, by Tjalikvak and Dobroll, called the Bugaz Pass, very difficult and narrow, easily defended, and combining fluvial with mountain impediments.

(2) Pravadi, by Koprikoi and Jenikoi to Aidos, called the Chenga Pass; difficult but successfully used in 1829 by General Rudiger, with the 7th Russian corps in nine days.

(3.) The coast road from Varna to Burgas, taken in 1829 by General Roth with the 6th corps.

(4.) Tirnova to Kasanlik—commonly called the Schibka Pass—perhaps now the most practicable of all, a road having been made in 1836, and in any case not very difficult or steep, and easy to be forced.

(5.) Tirnova to Sliveno or Islamji—called the Iron Gate (Demir Kapu) Pass—very steep, difficult, and almost unexplored.

(6.) Tirnova, or Osman Bazar, to Kasan, and thence to Karnabat; very difficult.

(7.) The Lovatz Pass to Tatar Bazardjik, which is almost impossible.

We see, therefore, that three of these passes may be utilized by an invading force. What has been done before, may well be done again, and I would bring to your recollection how different is the Russian Army of to-day from that of 1829. It was then decimated by disease. Although the burning sun of noon and the damp cold of midnight will again work havoc, medical science is infinitely better able to cope with it. Then there were no mountain batteries. Now there will be many such, admirably served and mitrailleuses too. Then Moscow was, so to speak, the base of operation. Now it will be the prosperous capital of Roumania. What the soldiers of Roth and Rudiger accomplished, in forage cap, linen vest, and trousers, great coat rolled on right shoulder, and a bag, with a shirt and pair of trousers, and ten days' rations on the left, the men of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch ought to accomplish, nearly fifty years later.

"Miserably fed on that which is not calculated to make men thrive, on black bread, on a sprinkling of meat mixed up with rice, and an herb which makes it sour, with 'kvas,' an acid non-intoxicating beverage to drink, the Russian soldier flourishes, and so flourishes that he can endure almost anything. His spirits and good humour never flag. On the march he has no rival. With their trousers tucked into their boots, the troops step out so fast that if once 100 yards ahead no walking effort will overtake them; and thus they can go on day after day, existing on food which would leave our men to starve." Thus I spoke five years ago, on the Russian Army, and this I to-day repeat and confirm.

It is impossible to suppose that the passes will be neglected by their defenders in the same way as in 1829, but the attempt to support the Russian land forces by sea will be even more serious and formidable. Burgas, is as unprotected as ever, forms as ever an unequalled landing place. All will turn on the maritime supremacy. Before deciding this point in favour of the Ottoman, hear me, Gentlemen, I pray, to the end.

We are dealing to-day but with suppositions. It could not be otherwise. Again, I must ask you to suppose the invading Commander to be crowned with a wreath of laurel. He has passed the Balkans. He like Diebitsch, is Zabalkanski. He has been joined by a reserve of 100,000 men, disembarked from the fleet. With the fleet, he must continue in communication, and push on towards the Queen of the South. Three roads are open to him.

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Between these, are ample means of communication. The coast is undefended and such supplies as the country does not afford should be obtained from the fleet.

The only serious obstacle is the defile of Bujuk Derbend, the passage of which is dangerous and difficult to a degree, unless, as in 1829, it be wholly neglected. In this road must the main advance be made, and if successful, Adrianople is not likely to offer any resistance. Thence there is the railway to Tchatal Burgas, where the junctions should be effected with the Aidos corps, and that, I assume, will be the same as is disembarked at Varna and moves on Pravadi. The Burgas corps should by this time have reached Midias and have established itself firmly across the wooded hills of the Lesser Balkan.

Now the hope of centuries, the day-dream of all Muscovy, is well nigh in sight. Now it will either fall or be safe four years. Islam will fight for very existence, aided it may be by other nations. What the result will be none can say. It is not my business to inquire. But this I re-echo:—

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If once upon the Bosphorus the haughty Russian plants his frozen heel."

Topographical Considerations of Defenders.

I now come to that part of my task which I will not affect to conceal is the most agreeable to me, the defence of the *status quo* in European Turkey. No one is more than myself alive to the great necessity, to this empire, that the channel of the Bosphorous remain in the hands of a, so to say, neutral powers. No one looks with greater dread or more misgiving upon the danger that now threatens it. Last February, I ventured to tell you how great, in my opinion, was the facility with which Constantinople might be taken by a *coup de main* Few know how near being so acquired was the coveted prize a few weeks later. A naval demonstration saved it. Once in those hostile hands no means would have availed to re-obtain possession. But now we have naught to do with this.

I have endeavoured to show, if an invasion of Turkey should take place, the probable course of action. I must naturally follow out the hypothesis laid down, but here I must inevitably look more closely into what is instead of into what may be.

The armistice between the Russo-Serbs and the Turks has been devoted by the latter to the movement of the bulk of their armies from the Servian frontier to the Danubian line. As to the numerical nature of this movement, neither I nor anybody in the world can inform you. The Serskier has no idea of the number of men on which he, at any given time or place, can count, what their weapons may be, or any particulars about them. The Commander-in-Chief can form a more proximate, but at best, only a rough idea. The same state of blissful ignorance and indifference reigns in the minds of the great majority of the officers. The battalions and almost the companies are indiscriminately formed. The Turk is a glorious soldier in the hour of danger. His courage is heroic, his discipline perfect, but no Turk has the faintest notion of organisation. I had some cause in 1875 to think that the utmost resources of the Sublime Porte consisted of 300,000 men. Not less than 25 000 must have been either killed or lost to service by exposure and the incredible hardships to which they have been exposed. Fifty thousand must be scattered in the various garrisons of the empire. Twenty thousand must be about the Montenegrin and Servian frontiers. Fifty thousand have probably not responded to the call to arms, or have been detained at Constantinople by sickness. Thirty thousand or more are, I believe, in Asia minor. Altogether, deducting the extraordinary demands upon the military resources of the Sultan, nothing leads to the belief that there are more than 100.000 Turkish troops on the whole Danubian line, including Shumla and Varna, or, at the most liberal estimate, about half the number that the Russians will be able to bring to bear. Of these some 60,000 are probably at Rustchuk, 20,000 at Shumla, and the remainder at Varna, Silistria, Hirsova, and Tchernavoda.

Now, had I but a theoretical acquaintance with the country, it is possible that I might persuade myself to believe that Rustchuk, Silistria, Varna and Shumla formed a Turkish quadrilateral. I might imagine that Rustchuk had long since been prepared to meet the now threatening danger, that Silistria was in a perfect state of defence, Varna ready to ward off attack and Shumla to stand a siege. That guns of heavy calibre were ready on the rampart, that every engine of destruction and resistance had been collected, and that, in short, although inferior in numbers, the Turks were so prepared to take advantage of the topographical blessings showered on them, by heaven, as to make a Russian invasion almost an impossibility. I would that I could thus delude myself.

From the Danube to Constantinople, from Nish to Burgas, nothing is ready. Money has failed. The fortresses are falling daily into greater ruin. They are unprovided with any modern improvement they are well nigh bare of heavy ordnance, and where there is ordnance there is neither shot nor shell. One regiment is armed with this rifle, another with that. Both are unserviceable. For neither are there cartridges. Provisions are wanting, clothing is lacking, transport there is none. Add to this, the terrible state which the troops are in. Egyptians, Ethiopians, natives of Bagdad, fez-pressers of Smyrna have, throughout an unusually severe winter, felt the frost and seen the snow, as them before unknown, unprovided too with that clothing and nourishment which alone could protect them from the wintry blast and leave them fit for the coming struggle. The Stafford House Committee was not formed an hour too soon, nay, too late I fear, unless liberally supported, to stem the ravages of exposure and disease. Consider these things, and recognise how ill-founded is the prevalent idea of the "man in the street," "Oh! the Turks will give a very good account of themselves," "They will easily drive back the Russians." Such opinions are based upon no data, are incorrect extremely pernicious in their tendency—delusive to the Turks, delusive to England. Again, how utterly wanting the Turks are in officers is undeniable. But some will tell you "As soon as the war begins 300 or 400 Englishmen will be on the scence of action in Turkish uniform." How they are to get here, to learn the language, to be appointed to regiment, to instruct their men, to establish some sort of organisation in time to render the smallest service, is to me a profound mystery. Before they have packed up their portmanteaus, the Danube will have been crossed, and "if there be any Power desirous of defending Constantinople, the troops thereof will have to take the field very soon after that event."

Now, the Turkish inferiority and unpreparation on the Danube being admitted, what course should be adopted by Abdul Kerim Pasha and Suleiman Pasha? The former will probably be true to his reputation and be very slow to adopt any course at all. But great things may be expected of the latter who has superseded Mehmet Eyoub. Yet, the best man for the situation is certainly the junior brigadier in the Turkish service, * whose ability is universally recognised, and who has the good wishes of every British soldier. He, with Mehmet Ali and Biuhm Pasha—Germans in the service of the Porte—might speedily inaugurate a better state of things. It being, as I have said, probable that Rustchuk-Giurgevo will be the main point of attack, there a most vigorous resistance out to be made, by, say 20,000 out of the 100,000 available men. The line of retreat on Shumla by the railway will be open to the very last minute. At Silistria the passage must likewise be disputed—the retreat being secure—but at Turtokai a large defending force would run great risk. Varna should be garrisoned by not less than 10,000 men. Until the Danube is crossed, there can be little use in keeping more than two or three brigades at Shumla, for the garrison will be brought up to twenty five or or thirty thousand men when the Rustchuk and Silistrian corps are driven back. A larger force would probably be an encumbrance.

If we adopt these figures as a rough basis of calculation, we have fully 50,000 unemployed. To risk these on the Danube with no means of retreat would be madness. No time should be lost in shipping them from Varna to Burgas. There, all round the bay, earthworks should be thrown up. The Bay or rather Gulf of Burgas is about twenty miles in exent, looking north-east. It has a general depth of about twelve fathoms. Good anchorage abounds; and there is an excellent harbour at Sizebli, a little to the south, inclosed by a headland, completely sheltering it. The gulf itself is very capable of defence, and throws out no peninsular, which might be made very strong At Aidos—the most central position for repulsing the hostile columns as they debouch from the passes of the Balkans—an intrenched camp should be formed. Albeit Aidos lends itself little for defence, but there is no other place equally advantageous in point of situation. Karnabat should nevertheless not be neglected, but of its capabilities I know nothing. If the Russians succeed in forcing their way through the Balkan, whether with or without the co-operation of the sea forces, a stand ought to be made at Bujuk Derbend. That forced nothing very serious however can await within twenty miles of Constantinople. Yet the coast road is woody, mountainous and difficult, affording many defensive positions.

I am aware that an opinion prevails in many quarter that the Turks will do best to concentrate their whole army south of the Balkans, and leave the passage of the Danube to take care of itself. With great deference I cannot hold this view. Brilliant opportunity of inflicting loss on the enemy would be let slip. If unopposed his enthusiasm would increase as the Turkish confidence declined. Bulgaria, moreover, thus got possession of would not be easily recoverable by the most skilful diplomatists. Again the southern and south-eastern slopes of the Balkans are far steeper and more difficult than the northern, thus rendering their defence, in acquired by the Russian, an easy matter. Besides, id Bulgaria was abandoned, the passge of the passes would be greatly facilitated. The Turks defended south of the Balkans, the uncommenced lines of Constantinople would be their only hope. I submit therefore that while securing the safety of half their forces in Roumelia, the Turks must oppose the Russians inch by inch, partly to gain time for the artificial defence of the passes and defiles of the capital party to enable allies to appear on the scene, partly to exhaust the Russian treasury, and partly to expose the hostile army to the dangers of the variable climate.

One word as to the defence of Constantinople. Three plans have been prepared: one by a Royal Engineer of unequalled ability, another by an Englishman, and the third by a German in the service of the Sultan. These three plans all amount to much the same thing—the defence of the line—twenty five miles in length extending from Derkos and Buyuk Chekmidji. As Sir John Burgoyne said, months of labour might render this position impregnable by land. As yet, though, not a shovelful of earth has been turned. If to-day, it will be vigorously supported by sea, but with what chance of success nobody can say.

A few words more, Gentleman, and I have done. I have taken no account of the influence that may be exercised by Austria on possible operations. That supposes the invading Commander to be crowned with a wreath of laurel. He has passed the Balkans. He like Diebitsch, is Zabalkanski. He has been joined by a reserve of 100,000 men, disembarked from the fleet. With the fleet, he must continue in communication, and push on towards the Queen of the South. Three roads are open to him.

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* The Russian Field Artillery is considerably heavier than that bearing the same designation in the British service.

* The question was asked, after the lecture, whether this is the illustrious Field Marshal or a relation. The Field Marshal himself is the Officer referred to. He was in Turkey in 1829, and again from 1835 to 1841.

* Valentine Baker.

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